Statesmen in the Wilderness We commented upon the Republican national address at the time of its appearance, and spoke of the evident embarrassment under which its author and its signers labored. The themes were troublesome; so they got

out of trouble by devoting their reflections to past issues and superannuated themes. The New York Tribune has taken it up, and scrapes all the hair off of it as a tanner does from the skin that he draws from the vat. The Republican party, indeed, is so perplexed with the issues of the day that it knows not how to hold on to the offices with one hand and to deal with them with the

The Tribune, alluding to the discussion of past topics in the address, cites its criticism of Mr. Buchanan's administration as a lively instance of its active vigilance with regard to the general welfare. It ventures the prediction that "no citizen, after reading it, will ever vote for James Buchanan"! The Tri-

"It may, perhaps, be objected by captious persons that Mr. Buchanan is dead; but so is slavery. And just for that reason shall these thirty-nine statesmen shrink from discussing it? In the name of the post-office and custom-house, then, what shall they discuss? Is there not at every election imminent peril of the revival of slavery? And t Mr. Logan and the thirty-right leading statesmen, including George E. Spencer, neglecting their other business and staying in Congress to prevent it? Is it not well understood that when these gentlemen get off the gravestone of that institution it will rise right up and overshadow the land? And if slavery, why not Mr. Buchanan? Let us admit frankly, then, the importance of that large portion of the address which has for its object the defeat of Mr. Buchanan, and let us read it carefully, even if, in the words of the great silent man, 'it takes all

This irony, is very exquisite. What is better, it illustrates the embarrassment of the Republicans who are trying to get up a feast for the office-holders-a means of cementing the party together by the adhesiveness of public plunder-when the table is exhausted and the bill of fare blotted all over-when war is ended and all the issues frustrated.

This patent address, brought forth after many weeks of painful incubation, is a sign of wee to party and cheerfulness to the people. We behold the incongruity of the poor attempt to revamp Republicanism by the fact that the chief themes of the reflection and the invective of the address are the Democratic policies which were carried out when Republican leaders who sign the address were Pemocrats. John A. Logan, Benja-MIN F. BUTLER, MATT. CARPENTER, SIMON CAMERON, were all supporters of Buchan-An's Administration. They are leaders, and now seek to commend themselves to popular favor by denouncing the corruptions of that Administration! If this is not a good illustration of the bird befouling its own

There is another point of corruption thirty-nine, that we must quote from the ingenious satirist of the Tribune :

lican Congressional Committee' to take issue with the opposition on the subject of the Louisville capal, is one that will awaken the admiration and arouse the enthusiasm of every postmaster in the land. Since the its power and dignity. Credit-Mobilier investigations, the salarygrab movement and retreat, the customhouse inquiry, and the District of Columbia exposures, there has been a profound conviction in the minds of our leading Administration statesmen that the next congressional elections, and possibly the presidential campaign of 1876, ought to be on some question of absorbing national importance like this, for instance, of the Louisville canal. That eminent political economist, Mr. John A. Logan, has | dent all require that she should. been beavily burdened with this view of the situation ever since the veto of the currency bill. He knows that the Democratic party was guilty of great wickedness in connection with the Louisville canal, and that the Republican party having been occupied with other things for the past eight years, as for instance giving the South honest government and restoring specie payments, has had no time to correct it. He believes that five or six more year, of post-offices and customhouses will give the party a chance to put things right in the matter of the canal. He is a very sagacious statesman. And so are the other thirty-eight. Including George E.

The Tribune is right when it says there sweeping away of all things and the institu- the most estimable of men, while as a physition of things that are new. It is idle to cian, and more especially as the superintendeven think of the state of things we are leaving behind. The Republican party is dead. New issues have arisen. The currency question is infinitely more important and more active than negrophilism-the tendency of things renders far more probable the union of the Middle and Western States tics-none other had such a remarkable inthan the union of the Eastern and Western States; and two years will show a revolu- where some notice of the life of this lamenttion in the political arena that the wisest ed gentleman. never anticipated.

Look out for the engine!

The Regattas.

We have only to take the statements of the people and newspapers most interested in He touched a very salient point-viz., the preserving the respectability of the contestants for the prizes in the regatta at Saratoga gal-tenders as the best means of diminishto decide that those contestants showed more | ing the public burthens and supplying the of blackguardism than refinement in their late struggle.

We are not wrong. It is well to exercise the body for health at the schools, but deleterious to bring the educated young men into the contest before thousands and into collision with the vulgar rabble of a great multitude. All the testimony goes to show that there was in the rivalry between the this debt in the shape of a circulating megreat schools a degree of hate and malice dium in their own hands, costing them no inutteriy incompatible with gentlemanly feeling and educated refinement. The schools were disgraced by their representatives. Had the mutual baters and disparagers fought a vigorous fight that would have redeemed them from general contempt; but they are understood freely to have maligned demption in gold of its own circulation in one another and to have borne the malign- the hands of its own people as it can for the ment bravely with a furious hurling back of gold payment of the same amount in bonds. the "odious imputation!" Things of this sort neither elevate nor refine the minds and tastes of those engaged in them, and fearfully reflect upon the true manhood and good sense of the contestants of the regatta

We are right about this exhibition of muscle by the schools before multitudinous assemblages. They are in danger of being degraded into blackguardism. They are in danger of becoming mere means of adverclares that it was considered worth \$1,500 to it, and now Chow-Chow is temporarily unling the State to an annual expenditure of position and carried

We think this subording ion of muscle to mind is not suitable to the discipline that is established for the pursuit of knowledge—for mental improvement. It is rather a disgrace to the chief object of great colleges, and we hope it will undergo a great change, one of the schools.

If not an entire abolishment. Whatever the reasonable bounds, and in no case should they permit them to be carried to such lengths as that of the Saratoga regatta, which carry the general express over the railroads, wound up to the detriment and disgrace of all concerned.

Outside Politics.

Mr. Disbabli, at a late dinner given by the Lord Mayor of London, plainly intimated that it was the obligation of England to look abroad into the politics of the world and take a part in shaping them. He thought that England had an opportunity by exercising this supervision international to win back a position "worthy of her former pres-

tige." He also said that England might thus exercise an effective influence "to reconcile discordant and distrustful interests." This is very pleasant to think of; and we see only one trouble about it, and that is as to whether this influence shall be wisely and prudently employed. If England could only be always wise and just it would be a happy thing to have her always looking over the by forcible arguments, whenever troubles come among the nations. As to this question, England's own political wars and the frequency with which ber administration undergoes a political change throw doubts of a rather serious character. If England is to put her finger into every national pie it becomes a matter of the gravest importance among the nations who shall be Prime Minister of Great Britain-whether it be GLADSTONE, or

Disraell, or who?-for their opinions or predilections become as important to other peoples as they are to England. But where is the United States in this matter of taking a hand in pacificating and reconciling the world? Are we to have no hand in that? Washington's opposition to foreign alliances was wise and good when we were very weak. But now we are not Mark the prophecy.

only the " Model Republic," but very strong. We have risen to the dignity of a "dictating power" in the world's affairs, and whatever be the opinions of our older citizens, we are compelled to look into these matters corcerning other people and take our part in their settlement. We cannot belp it, Power must be exerted. Andresistible law compels it to be exerted. Our "third-term," and "fourth," and "fifth-term" man must thrust his head out of the window and ask, it if he would. And so the "Model Repubto see what is going on and take a hand in its predecessors. "reconciling the distrustful interests" of the We believe it would have a superb interior

effect for the nation to look abroad into the world's affairs. There is an excess of gov ernment at home. We have an immensity of spare power that for want of employment is very much misused and abused at home. If some of this power were devoted to regulating foreign affairs, it would give relief at home and tend to the concentration and brought to public notice by the immaculate harmonizing of the interests and sentiments | Very useful works. of our people, and therefore nothing could be more timely and happy than the fulfil-The proposition of the 'Union Repub- | ment of that mission of helping to preserve the balance of power and the order and peace of the world which now has legitimately fallen upon this nation by reason of

So, then, let us go abroad and fix up the world's affairs, and thus unite and harmopize our own interests at home. England must not be left alone in this humane occupation. She will be glad to receive the cooperation of the United States, and it is time the United States should take position outside of the dead level of non-intervention when reason, philosophy, and prece-

Circumstances have nullified old ideas old constructions, old chronic constitutionalisms. Foreign intervention, foreign alliantroubles. Nations are no more exempt from providential laws than individuals. We must submit to them, and in our day and sion which irresistible laws carve out for it.

Death of Dr. Stribling. The State and society generally sustain 'a perintendent of the Western Lunatic Asyhas been nothing like this since the "del- lum. He died on Thursday, in Staunton, at ent of one of the most famous of the institutions provided for the most unfortunate class of society, it will be a difficult matter to supply his place. He stood at the very head of his profession. No man in the Union was more skilled in the treatment of lunafluence over them. The reader will find else-

> Voorhees on Currency. Mr. VCORHEES went further than it might be supposed he went, according to the extract from his declarations made by us yesterday. keeping in circulation a large amount of le-

> needed amount of currency to the people.

On this point he said: "The Government has fifteen years yet in which to gradually, and according to the wants of the country, redeem the five twenty bonds and convert them into a non-interestbearing circulation in the hands of the people. The law of the contract calls for this. Would it not be better for the people to have terest, rather than have it hoarded up as dead capital, and eating them up with interest? 'How is this circulation to be redeemed?' says some one in the interest of the bondholders. When the time comes for a return of specie payment, after our paper debt is paid off according to law, surely the Government can as easily provide for the re-Why not? Can any one answer? I want the people to have the gold when we return to specie payment and are out of debt to the bondholders. Grant and his followers and endorsers, in the Republican party and out of it, want the bondholders to have it, and

to have it now in violation of law and in sbameless repudiation of the contract." That is the way to "talk it."

Chow-Chow is now the object of sus- white and colored, and by a strict adherence picion. A party of citizens, a few nights to duty in every particular; but there is

The Express. horthern colleges may do so the savect, we hope our southern institutions will keep up their measures for the generous rivalry among pupils in the muscular feats within so be forgotten, we rise to say: There are two modes of doing express business-1st. The special express companies may

> paying for the privilege; or 2d, The railroads may, by cooperating with one another, do all the express busi-Well, then, the railroads have decided that

> the special companies shall do the business. Right or wrong, this is their decision. But General WILLIAM MAHONE, the presi

> dent of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railroad, swears that their decision is wrong, and that the railroads ought to run their own General MAHONE may be right; but it is

manifest to all sensible men that his mode of running the express cannot be put into operation until all the roads agree and coope But General Manone won't wait for their

concurrence. He runs his own express, and as nobody runs with him of course the people on his line are cut off from communication with everybody else. This city being world and putting in her suggestions, backed off his line can communicate with nobody upon his line, save through lines that run their noses up against that line and thus deliver a little express freight at the places thus nosed out" from abroad.

This is the whole case. There can be no express communication between the people on his line and those elsewhere as long as he persists in running according to a plan that is adopted by nobody but himself. He is the twelfth man on the jury, who pronounces the remaining eleven fools, and thus obstructs and stultifies the ends of justice.

We say what we have said before: that an impracticability of management such as this cannot long exist without proving the incapacity of the manager, and must, if persevered in, end in the general verdict to that effect and the change of management

New Books.

Life of Thomas First Lord Denman, for merly Chief Justice of England. By Sir Joseph Arnold, late Judge of the High Court of Bombay. In two volumes. Vo lume I. Boston: Estes & LAURIAT.

The publishers are of late laying before the American public some very choice works, valuable contributions to literature, and the more especially, useful to the legal fraternity. We have very recently noticed the lives of "What is the matter?" He could not avoid the Lord Chief-Justices of England, me moirs of Westminster Hall, and others of lic" will have to go out with Mr. Distracti high standing. This is a fit companion for For sale by West, Johnston & Co.

Atherstone Priory. By L. M. Comeyn, au thor of "Ellice, a Tale." Boston : Estes

For sale by WEST, Johnston & Co. Insects of the Plant-House. By A. S. PACK-

ARD, Jr., author of the "American Naturalist," &c. Boston : Estes & LAURIAT. This little pamphlet belongs to the series

now being printed under the title of "Half-Hour's Recreations in Natural History." For sale by WEST, JOHNSTON & Co.

Louisa, July 23, 1874. Editors of the Dispatch,-I have long in tended to say a few words in regard to a subject which so nearly concerns all of us, and have only remained silent so far in hope that some abler pen would appear to espouse a eause so intimately connected with our tuture welfare and deserving of our prompt attention. I refer to the manner in which country free schools are conducted in Louisa and adjoining counties, and, perhaps, throughout the State, though I cannot speak with the same certainty concerning others as I do about those which have fallen more immediately under my notice. But in those counties there is one evil attending the free school system which will render free schools almost useless as long as it does exist, and this evil is the plan of keeping up cies, open the easy road out of domestic the schools for only five months out of the twelve, and some times even three. The first disadvantage of this five months' session is that the child loses entirely too much time from school-for the average child will generation this country must fulfil the mis- in seven months forget entirely what he has learned in his five months' schooling, or have such a confused idea of ites to render it altogether useless to him. This is proven by the experience of those who have been teaching on the plan to which I allude. It is true that great loss in the death of Dr. STRIBLING, su- occasionally you meet with a parent who has his children taught, or teaches them himself, during the time there are no free schools; but, as a general thing, free schools are kept uge." It is a plain manifestation of the the age of sixty-five. He was socially one of up during the winter and early spring months, at a time when fathers can dispense with their childrens' services; and when summer begins the schools close, and the children are then either put to work on the farm or allowed to run wild. In either case the child loses what he has acquired by his five months' study, besides becoming so unaccustomed to study that it takes at least a month of the next session to get him thoroughly broken to harness again; and more over, it is a source of discouragement to the ambitious and persevering scholar to be compelled to commence, as is often the case, where they had commenced the preceding session. The whole five months' work bccomes a love's labor lost, and a bitter disap-

pointment to both teacher and scholar. The other evil attendant upon this system is the tendency it has to introduce indifferent teachers into the free schools; for no one who intends to make teaching a professiona study, as it should be-can afford to lose seven months out of twelve, and thus teaching falls into the hands of men who are engaged in other business who undertake it as a sort of make-shift-a secondary consideration-and, as a matter of course, they enter upon the work with a secondary interest, which is death to any school; for as soon as scholars perceive that the teacher is not zealous in his work they relax their own efforts, and teacher and scholar alike sink into an unprofitable apathy, and it becomes their only aim to get through with the session, and they leave school conscious that five months have been lost and nothing gained. These are some of the evil consequences of the free-school system as it now exists. This is no imaginary picture which I have drawn, but one ob-

tained by experience, observation, and the testimony of others. Let us now look at the bright side, it bright side it can be said to have. Our school system seems apparently to be working smoothly and accomplishing a great deal of good everywhere, and I do not doubt but that it is in cities and villages, and sometimes even in the country, where, by private subscription and the Peabody fund, schools are enabled to be kept up eight or nine months; but we need a remedy where the population is too sparse to have a school of the requisite number of scholars to get the Peabody fund and too poor to subscribe. I do not charge any one with neglect of duty, for the supervisor and boards of trustees in my county give general satisfaction by a fair distribution of schools through the county among

lince it is settled that General Grant inends to run for a third term, it is time that he platform should be announced. It will

I. Grant to be relected as many he desires. Or, if he should conclude to he President for life, that shall be arranged to euit bim.

II. His salary and perquisites to loubled immediately after each four years. III. Mileage to be allowed him at the rate of \$5 per mile for all his journeys while President. A law to be passed compelling all railroads and steamboats to transort him free, and all hotels to entertain him without charge. IV. Every horse that can trot in 2:20, or

under, to be his property without paying, as a token of public and private gratitude, V. Lieutenant-Colonel F. D. Grant to be General of the Army in place of W. T. Sherman, dissatisfied.

VI. The financial policy of the country to be settled on alternate principles of resumption and inflation, at the discretion of the President. Thus we shall move toward contraction and specie payment until the price of gold is brought low; and then we will have a burst of inflation until it is up again. By applying the one and the other of these measures with prudence, the President will be able in time to save something handsome, as he ought.

VII. In the new Cabinet, Babcock to be Secretary of State; Boss Shepherd, Secretary of the Treasury; Kellogg, of Louisiana, Secretary of War; and W. H. Kemble, Postmaster-General - Delano, Laundalet Williums, and Secor Robeson to remain as they

VIII. No more high offices to be degraded by being conferred in return for paltry gifts of \$1,000. The ready-money rates paid in Nevada for places in the Senate to be adopted as the standard of value for these great honors of the Government. All receipts from such sources to be the personal property of the Chief Magistrate.

IX. All newspapers that do not praise the President and his personal friends and relations to be instantly suppressed, and their editors, publishers, reporters, and correspondents to be imprisoned for life in the county jail of Washington city.

X. All such criminals to be brought to Washington for trial before a court appointed for the purpose by the President. With a candidate so popular as Grant and with such principles and policy honestly and frankly presented, there can be no doubt of the result. He will be triumphantly reelected, everybody will be happy, and the reform of the civil service will then comnence.-New York Sun.

THE THIRD TERM .- The Chronicle has no yet had its say on the prominent topic of edtorial disquisition for the last few monthsthe "third-term" question. It proposes to say a few words this week and thereafter hold its peace until the developments of the future call for discussion.

. On the abstract question of the propriety of electing the same man to the presidency for three successive terms, we are free to say that in the past we have regarded it as unwise, and have always favored a restriction to a single term. But we are not living in the past; we are surrounded by different circumstances and exposed to certain contingencies which may justify a departure from old landmarks. Therefore we regard it as unwise to commit this paper to unconditional opposition to the "thirdterm" principle. A contemporary well puts the whole matter of General Grant's succession when it remarks that it may be better to accept him for a third term than somebody else for a first. In other words, there are many leading men of the Republican party more objectionable than General Grant, and it may be plainly the interest of the southern people to lend their influence and aid for his reelection in order to defeat a more obnoxious candidate; therefore we regard it as folly to declare, as some of our Virginia journals do, that under no possible circumstances will the people of Virginia support General Grant for another term Better, say they, when descanting upon the evil tendencies of successive elections to the presidential office as likely to result in a permanent leasehold of that exalted position better to bear the ills we have than fly to others that we know not of." Precisely so and it is exactly in this view of the subject that we can imagine the support of Grant by the southern people not only a possible, but

proper thing.
There is a class of men in the South who are naturally extremists (devotees to finespun theories of government and threadbare political dogmas), who pride themselves on their pluck, and make a tremendous show of game-cock chivalry and independence. Such men live in the almost torgotten glories of the past, when liberty was something more than a name, and republicanism not a mere sham. They have not realized the fast that we have passed through a wonderful revolu tion, and that the principles of government in this country have been simplified, and reduced to

- "the good old rule, the simple plan,

That they may take who have the power, And they may keep who can." For many long years they have been living under the stern discipline of a practical de potism, ever learning but never coming to realizing knowledge of the truth that since freedom gave that terrific shriek at Appe mattox Courthouse we of the South have been under the heels of a conqueror, not in the person of Ulysses S. Grant, but in the embodiment of that overwhelming and implacable party organization which bore him in triumph from the battle-field to the presidential chair. Instead of recognizing the fact is imperatively demanded. Chicago cannot that the matter of prime importance with us is to break the power of that party whose avowed purpose is to inflict the most iniquitous wrongs upon the white people of the South, and which has not scrupled to set at naught and ruthlessly violate the most sacred guarantees of the Constitution to accom- flames and smoke," olish its designs, we find these last-ditch gentlemen shocked to their boot-soles at the bare suggestion of a third term, because it would violate the spirit of our institutions and pave the way to imperialism. What bosh! Surely there is no fatality in the figure three, or even in the figure seven, that we should so dread its utterance.

We have written thus not because of any present preference for the reelection of General Grant. On the contrary, we disavow any such predilection; but we do consider it not only unwise, but absolutely foolish to say that in no possible contingency will we support him. It is too early in the game to be pledging ourselves to any particular line of action, and our true policy as individuals and as a party is to stand firmly in our position of untrammelled independ ence, prepared to pursue that course which will most surely "raise our bleeding country from the dust and set her free." - Charlottesville Chronicle.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE.—The few passengers from Washington on the 10 A. M. express train for Baltimore, over the Baltimore and Obio railroad, when a few miles beyond the Relay, were startled by a series of sharp, shrill whistles, blown at the interval of a few seconds each, causing those familiar with railroad signals to thrust their heads out of the windows to see what was the occasion of the alarm, when to those occupying seats on the right-hand side of the was revealed the horrible sight of the feet and lower extremities of a woman protruding from the cow-catcher. The cars stopped so quickly, by means of the

application of the steam brake, as to almost throw passengers out of their seats, and to the many wishing to rescue the startling view of the body of a poor elderly colored woman (clad coarsely, though such clothing as she wore was scrupulously clean) was revealed doubled up on the front platform of the cowcatcher, immediately in front of the steaming boiler, bleeding profusely from a number of wounds in the head, and utterly insensible, danger of becoming mere means of advertising the schools. And one authority designed the schools. And one authority designed the schools are the schools and subject-tising the schools. And one authority designed the schools are the schools are the schools. The school are the schools are the schools are the schools are the schools. The school are the der the ban. Chow-Chow must be exam- many thousands, without producing in many where sympathizing hands lent ready assistined.

In Illinois, which has had three political stowed upon it. I sincerely hope some one her on the platform was found a large key

sight was presented of this woman on a trunk, apparently very weak, thous indicating that she had not suffered fatal i juries. She was quickly removed to the hos tain the extent of her injuries.

We question very much whether the an nals of railroad accidents furnish as miraculous a preservation from an imminent and borrible death as the above, considering the fact that this train makes the trip between here and Baltimore in fifty-five minutes and only stops at the Relay, and at the time of the accident was going at the highest rate of speed. The poor woman was evidently walking on the track, and must have been deaf.- Washington Republican, 24th. MIRACULOUS ESCAPE PROM DEATH .- An

miraculous has recently come to our knowledge. The facts are these: Mr. George A. Stevens, of Marshan, was engaged in digging a well, and sunk it about thirty feet when he came to the bed-rock, which proved too hard to be worked with shovel and pick, and blasting had to be resorted to. The last time Mr. Stevens was in the well he had put in a heavy blast, and had with him an open can containing five pounds of powder. At the same time he had fifty feet of fuse wound around his left arm. After attaching one end of the fuse to the charge of powder in the rock, he took out his knife and cut the same, leaving it sufficiently long to be ignited by lighted shavings thrown from above. Now, in cutting the fuse, he ignited it. At once seeing the danger he was in, he took the can of powder placed it between his knees, and grasped the rope with which he was lowered into the well with both hands. He shouted to the man at the windlass to hoist, and up George went with the fuse around his arm, sputtering, fizzing, and throwing the sparks all over him until he was drawn nearly to the surface, when the powder in the can exploded, throwing him to the surface in a hurry, the blast from below giving voice nearly at the same time. On examination, it was found that he was badly burned in every part of the body, and had no capillary substance about him worth nentioning, whiskers, hair, eye-brows, &c. all having shared the same fate-burned completely off. The arm around which the fuse had been was very badly burned, and for a time it was feared that amputation would be necessary, but we are glad to say that his arm will be saved, and that he is now able to be around again.

"CATHABINE GAUNT."-While at Schobarie. Mrs. Tilton, it will be remembered, wrote a letter to her husband, in which she says: "Through the ministry of Catharine Gaunt, character of fiction, my eyes have been opened for the first time in my experience, so that I see clearly my sin." Perhaps the following description, from

Griffith Gaunt, of a pulpit orator (Rev. Mr. Leonard) may have opened her eyes a little : Your mechanical preacher flings his words out happy-go-lucky, but the pulpit orator like every other orator, feels his people' pulse as he speaks, and vibrates with them

and they with him. So Leonard soon discovered he had a great listener in Mrs. Catharine Gaunt; she was always there whenever he preached, and her rapt attention never flagged. Her gray eye never left his face, and, being upturned, the full orbs came out in all their grandeur, and seemed an angel's come down from heaven to hear him; for, indeed, to a very dark man, as Leonard was, the gentle radiance of a true Saxon beauty seems always more or less

By degrees this face became a help to the orator. In preaching, he looked sometimes to it for sympathy; and, lo! it was sure to be meling with sympathy. Was he led on to higher or deeper thoughts than most of his congregation could understand, he looked to this face to understand him, and, lo I it had quite understood him, and was beaming with intalligence. From a help and an enco

came a comfort and a delight to him. On leaving the pulpit, and cooling, he remembered its owner was no angel, but a KET PIC-NIC AT WILTON, under the auspices woman of the world, and had put to him frivolous questions.

The illusion, however, was so beautiful that Leonard, being an imaginative man, was unwilling to dispel it by coming into familiar contact with Mrs. Gaunt. So he used to-make his assistant visit her.

THE CONET'S TAIL .- The existence of a repelling force was suggested by the fact that a comet's tail pointing eastward when the comet is east of the sun, points northward and westward as the comet itself moves around to the north and west of the sun. Yet, as there is no coherence in the tail, it is evident that no repalling force from the sun, when it is to the east of the sun, can have any tendency to bring it around to the west of the sun. The fact is that the tail which is to be seen to the west of the sun is com posed of entirely different matter from that which was seen to the east. The former matter has been repelled so far from the sun and has been so extanded that it has become invisible; and new matter has been repelled from the nucleus, forming a new tail upon the western side.-H. M. Parkhurst in New

York Tribune. "KING BRICK" will henceforth rule the city of Chicago. The reign of wooden buildings was ended there on Monday evening last by the passage of an ordinance by the City Councils prohibiting the erection of any frame structures inside the city limits. Chicago could not have done better if she wishes to prosper. The Times justly says: "It is for the safety of the future that this measure go on as it has been going hitherto. It has reached the point in the inflation of lumberyard balloons where it must stop, turn over a new leaf, and commence getting rid of the inflammable gas. Either that, or it may as well make up its mind to go to the devil in

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COW FOR SALE.

I have for sale a fine COW, with a calf about ten CHARLES L. TODD, Sixth and Clay streets.

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FASHIONABLE CLOTHING-LARGEST STOCK-

suitable to the wants of all, embracing ALL THE STYLES of the market, for MEN, YOUTHS', and BOYS' WEAR, and TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. CHEAPER

than at any similar house, quality and style con ddered. Call at WM. IRA SMITH'S, 1109 Main street.

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Olick.—In offer my entire stock of CLOTHING and GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS
AT COST.
M. W. ROSE, 1202 Main street,
between Twelfth and Thirteenth,
jy 9-1m
Richmond, Va. jy 9-1m

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MPORTANT NOTICE.—Prepaid steer are tickets by the first-class steamers of the STATE LINE, from Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, or Londonderry, to New York, TWENTY LOL-LARS; return tickets, FIFTEEN DOLLARS. Apply to J. F. GIBSON, Agent, by 24-21* Southern Express office.

CORICE PASTE-"F. R.," "EX TRA"—now receiving direct from the United States bon'ed warehouse. The undersigned solicit the attention of tobacco manufacturers to the above greatly-improved brand of SPANISH LICURICE, which, having been brought to a high degree of perfection, is confidently offered as combining all the essentials of a first-class article. For sale by DAVENPORT & MORRIS. Agents.

Married, on Thesday, Jake 31st, in Wathington ty, by Rev. J. Dies Moore hild HAEL U'HAIEN Miss MINNIE E. WHITEY; all of this city. Danville and Petersburg papers please copy.

Married, on Wadnesday, July 1, 1874, in Henrico county, at the bridgroom's mother's, by the Ray, George F. Williams, and JAMES T. MARTIN, of Henrico, to Miss Ellia G. MELTON, of Rich-

Married, in this city, on the 21st of July, by the Rev. Dr. Woodbridge, Mr. WILLIAM V. TUBD and Miss LIZZIE G. GOOD; both of Totonto,

Toronto Globe will please copy. DEATHS.

Died. Friday morning. July 24, 1874, CHARLES B. HABLISTON, in the fifty-fifth year of his age, The funeral services will take place from his late residence, No. 10 west Clay screet, at 3 o'clock TO-MORRO w (Sunday) AFTLENOON. Died, the 25th instant, at Inst-past 10 o'clock, JAMES HOWARD SPRITELL, aged one year and eight months, only son of John B. and Martin A. scape from death which seemed almost

Dearest HOWARD, thou hath left us, We thy loss most deeply feel, But 'tis God that hath bereft us, He can all our sorrows heal. Weep not for me, my parents dear I am gone to rest, you need not fear; My stay was short, as you may see, Therefore prepare to follow me.

o more we will lay him down to a The God that gave has taken away, Therefore why should we weep. His funeral will take place at the residence of his parents, No. 2012 Main street, TO-DAY at 4 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

No more we will rock him in his cradle.

MASONIC NOTICE.-The members of LOGE FRANCAISE, No. 53.
A., F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to uttend a called meeting of their Lodge at Washington Hall, on Broad street heighen Night. ton Hall, on Broad street between Ninth and Tenth, THIS AFFERNOON at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of paying the last sad tribute of respect to our de-ceased brother JOHN G. MOBRIS. Master Masons in good standing are fraternally invited to attend.

by order of the W. M. PETERFIELD TRENT,

TOTICE .- A general meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS of the CLOVER HILL RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office, of Messrs. Lancaster & Co., in the city of Rich-mond, on WEDNESDAY the 26th August, 1874. D. S. WOOLDRIDGE, Treasurer.

A N ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE TOCKHOLDERS of the WHITE SULPHUK NGS COMPANY will be held at the Springs on THURSDAY the 13th of August next.

GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EICHMOND the company at Richmond, on TUESDAY the 28th of July, at 12 o'clock, to act upon the amendment to the charter granted to the company by the Circuit Court of the city of Richmond on the 18th instant. By order of the Board. G. W. HARRIS, Secretary.
Richmond, June 25, 1874. je 26-30t

MILITARY NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST VIRGI-NIA REGIMENT, JULY 25. 1874.—There will be a meeting of the EXECUTIVE BOARD of the regiment THIS SATURDAY, the 25th of the regiment in SAL of the insurant company's office, at 8% o'clock P. M. Business importance. By order of Colonel & LOAN.

E. D. STARKE, Captain and Adjutant.

EXCURSIONS. EXCURSION TO FREDERICKSBURG

OFFICIAL BOARD OF CLAY-STREET M. CHURCH,

ON MONDAY, AUGUST 3D, 1874. Especial attention is called to this excursion which promises to be the most enjoyable affair of

Several of the military companies of the Virginia Regiment will be in attendance NBLEACHED KNITTING COTTON, three, Virginia Regiment will be in attendance, and dar-ing the day there will be a Target Practice. In handsome silver medal will be awarded to the bes shot. Medal may be seen at jewelry store of C. C Walter & Co.. 81 L Broad street.
The excursion train will leave Richmond at 6 A. M. and arrive in Fredericksburg at 9 A. M. Returning, will leave Fredericksburg at 6 P. M. and arrive in Richmond at 9 P. M. 41 700 Ledies & I.

Fare, round trip: Gentlemen, \$1.50; ladies, \$1 children under twelve years of age, 50c. jy 25-8, Tu, Th, & 8 EXCURSION AND BASKET PIC-NIC.

AN EXCURSION TO DUTCH GAP and BASof the Executive Committee of the Baptist Sunday school Association of Richmond, will leave the what? of the Old Dominion Steamship Company on TUESDAY MORNING, July 28.b, at 7% o'clock. Ample arrangements have been made for safe and

pleasant transportation. A band of music will enliven the occasion, and lunch and refreshments will be provided at city prices for the benefit of those who do not carry bas-

TICKETS: For adults, 50 cents: children under fifteen years, 25 cents; for sale at the following places: Starke & Ryland's and J. T. Ellyson's, Main street: W. G. Dandridge & Co.'s and G. A. Hundley & Co.'s, Broad street; J. T. Gatewood's, Grace sweet ; T. H. Ellett, Marshall street ; and W. H. Williams's, Church Hall. jy 22-W,S,M3t GRANDEST AND CHEAPEST

EXCURSION OF THE SEASON TO WEST POINT.

MONDAY, JELY 27TH, BY CHICKAHOMINY TRIBE, No. 34, I. O. R. M. In addition to the many inducements to visit West

RACES. A premium awarded to the swiftest run-ner in each race. Entrees free. Six to start at a time. The first and second premiums can be seen at Mr. Kersey's, jeweller, corner of Main and Fifteenth streets. The third premium at Mr. Tignor's run-store, Main street tales tickers for sales. gun-store. Main street (also tickets for sale).

The public may rest assured that every arrangement has been made to render this the most delightful and cheapest excursion of the season. MCCANN'S BAND will furnish music.

Train leaves the depot at 8 o'clock promptly. Tickets: Gentlemen, \$1; ladies, 25c. jy 18-8, W,F&S TIRGINIA LODGE, No. 2,

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. A REPETITION OF THEIR LATE DELIGHTFUL TRIP DOWN THE RIVER.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29. we go to Shirley, starting at 7% A. M. from Old Dominion Steamship Company's wharf, returning

As before, the same accommodations have been provided for dancing, and every provision made to secure a cool and enjoyable trip, and one especially tempting to the ladies and secure for children. No bar. A thorough and efficient pelice force. A variety of amusements to please all. Refreshments at city prices. Those preferring cap being backets

bar. A thorough and emcient police force. A variety of amusements to please all. Refreshments at city prices. Those preferring can bring baskets. McCann's famous band accompanies.

TICKETS: Gentiemen, \$1; ladies, 50c.; children (twelve years old and under), 25c.

Tickets for sale at G. R. Waldman's, corner of Fifteenth and Main streets, and by L. A. Behle, 218 Broad street.

GEORGE R. WALDMAN, C. C. C. J. Fox, Sr., Chairman Committee. jy 14-18,21,23 tdi28

RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG RAILROAD, RICHMOND, VA., June 13, 1874. O an elegant new PARLOR COACH will be at tached to our SUNDAY TXUURSION TRAIN leaving Richmond every Sunday at 9 A.M. Keturning from Petersburg arrive at Richmond at 6:30 P.M. same day. Persons wishing select seats in this car can secure them by paying \$1 for the ound frin.
The regu'ar 50c. tickets will be sold as heretoore, good in all other coaches.
C. P. LAUGHTON,
je 13-83m
Ticket Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

SCHUTZEN PARK, DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RETREAT, FINE SCENERY, &c., &c. This beautiful Park having been reentiv fixed up and put in thorough o rent to Lodges, Orders, private parties, &c., &c., &c.
Being on the bank of the river, it commands the
first view of any establishment of its kind bear,
the city. There is on the ground a new and elegant partition for duncing, &c.

The Park is open daily for the reception of visithe Park is open unity by the feether of a way tors. No pains nor expense have been spaned to make it the equal of any place of amusement in the city. Good order will be strictly enforced. Apply on the grounds, or through post-office box 42.

YUENGLING & CO.

LOST, STRAYED, &c.

north Third street. MULES GEORGE.

ESTRAYED FROM MY YARD about 6% o'clock, one PALK-RED COW, sur oth horns; she is now giving milk. With her, a Dark-RED YEARLING, short hores, with some white spots; dark nose. A suitable reward will be paid for their return to my house. No. 717 west Main street.

W. B. POLK.

jy 25-1t

SPECIAL NOTIUE, -3,000 WATER-SMELONS! WATERNELONS! Just arrived, schooner-bad of 3,000 nice, fresh MaloNS. All in want had better call early, as all unseld at 12 o'clock TU-DAY will be shipped.

17 25-14 1528 Main street

SPECIAL NOTICES. THE LAST REDUCTION OF THE

SAPANESE POPLINS at 12% 15, 16% 29, 25, and 30c all just about half their yauge;

ADINES at 10c par yard wor h 20c.; BLACK GROUND GRENADINES with on

silk stripes at 18%c. per yard, would be then SIDE-BAND GRASS-CLOTH SCITINGS # 20: per yard worth 80c.

STRIPED CHINESE GRASS-CLOTH & 150 worth 20c. per yard; ENOS at 124c per yard worth 25c.

STRIPED SILK at 854, 900, and \$1 per jarg. all burgains: BLAUK SILKS from \$1 to \$3.50 per 7ard; LINEN BATISTE for Dresses at 25c. worth 35c per yard;

BLACK GRENADINES from 20c to \$1.25 pe yard; COLORED IRON GRENADINES, all Wool, at 40c. worth 75c. per yard; LANCASTER and PACIFIC PRINTED CAN

BRICS at 121/c. per yard;

The best PRINTED PERCALES at 20c per and: PAST-CULORED LAWNS at 12%, per yard; The latest style SIDE-BAND LAWNS and CALL COES; PILLOW-CASE COTTON, 42 Inches wide, at 15c. per yard;

ILLOW-CASE COTTON, 46 inches wide, at 16%c., worth 20: PULL-WIDTH UNBLEACHED SHEETING # 28c. per yard, worth 35c.; FULL-WIDTH BLEACHED SHEETING at 33c. per yard, worth 40c.; ULL-WIDTH BLEACHED LINEN SHEET.

ING at 75c per yard, worth \$1; PILLOW-CASE LINEN, 1% yards wide, at 60c. worth 75c. per yard: ENGLISH CHEVIOT SHIRTING at 20c. per vard, worth 35c. OMESTIC GINGHAMS at 10c., 124:, 15c.

and 16%c. per yard; BED TICK from 13c, to 33c, per vard: LINEN DRILLING and DUCK from 16%, to 50: per yard; ADIES BEADY-MADE SUITS from \$3 to \$25;

EADY-MADE CHEMISES, NIGHT-GOWNS, DRESSING SACQUES, CORSET COVERS, and APRONS, at astonishingly low prices ; NFANTS' EMBROIDERED ROBES from \$3 to

HUCKABACK TOWELS from \$1.50 to \$12 per dozen: TOWELLING from 10c. to 35c. per vard : TABLE-CLOTHS and TABLE-DAMASK in all qualities at prices to suit all;

LL-WOOL TABLE-COVERS at \$1 worth \$1.50: PIANO-COVERS in great variety-all at popular LINEN DOYLIES at 40c., 60c., 75c., \$1, \$1.25. and \$1.50; UTOGRAPH FANS at 10c. worth 25c. ;

LACE SHAWLS, LACE SACQUES, and SHET-LAND SHAWLS, in great variety; full assortment of MOURNING GOODS: MATTING in all widths and qualities; OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, and WINDOW. SHADES: TOLET, LAVENDER, and COLOGNE WATER.

also HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS and EWING-MACHINE NEEDLES at 40 aml 50c. for a paper of ten needles: The best SEWING-MACHINE OIL at 15c. per CLARK'S and COAT'S SPOOL-COTTON at 70c. per dozen, or 6c. per spool;

SEWING-MACHINE ATTACHMENTS, \$1 per box: Tooft's improved RUFFLERS, \$2, regular price, GOODRICK TECK-MARKERS, \$2, regular price \$2 50; COTTON YARNS, all Nos. from 4 to 12, at \$1.40

per bundle of five pounds;

four, and five stands, at 45c. per pound : PIOUE TRIMMINGS at 25 and 50c, apiece worth double that money: COTTON TRIMMING EDGINGS at 15, 25, 35, 40, and 50c. for a piece of 12 yards worth 5 to 10c. per yard;

PRINTED FRILLED COLLARS and CUFFS at 15c. for the set worth 50c.; LADIES' LINEN COLLARS at \$1 per desea worth \$2; box, worth 25, 30 and 40e;

LACES and EMBROIDERIES, in great variety, at low prices; every description of CAMBRICS, MUSLINS. LAWNS, NAINSOOKS, BRILLIANTES, and LONG CLOTHS, at very low prices; ,500 SHIRT BOSOMS, slightly stained, at 20c.,

RUFFLES, RUFFS, COLLARS, SLEEVES and CUFFS in great variety; DRESS TRIMMINGS of every description; JET BREAST PINS, EAR-RINGS. BRACE-LETS, NECKLACE. SLEAVE and COLLAR BUTTONS, and thousands of other articles all to be sold at exceedingly low prices for cash

Prompt attention given to orders. Goods sent by express, C. O. D., or upon the receipt of the cash or its equivalent. As ours is strictly a one-price institution, those who favor us with their patronage may rely upon getting their goods at the lowest LEVY BROTHERS, 1017 and 1019 Main street.

HUDGINS, GORDON & CO., NO. 1013 MAIN STREET,

will offer

ON MONDAY MORNING, JULY 20TH, their entire stock of PANCY DRESS GOODS

FOR CASH:

AT COST

COME AND EXAMINE.

[jy 20-1w] PHO TOGRAPHY .- We respectfully chased the elegantly arranged Photographic Gallery

ormerly occupied by Mr. W. G. R. Frayser, and more recently by Messrs. M. J. Powers & Co. at No. 1011 Main street, opposite the post-office. The Gallery has had many valuable improvements added, and we feel confident, with our practical experience, we can promise perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. Duplicates of negatives heretofore made at this stablishment can be had at any time. Our prices are reasonable.

Visitors are always welcome, whether they desire to sit for pictures or not. E. S. LUMPKIN & CO., opposite the post-office.

A STANDARD ARTICLE EVERY WHERE .- It is a long way from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico, but in all the vast area lying within those bounds. ries there is not a city, a town, village, settlement or camp where HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BIT-TERS is not well known and in great demand. In is the great household medicine of the Americas people, and is taken everywhere as a safeguard against epidemics and endemics, as a remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, and irregularities of tha wwels, as a cure for chills and fever and thet matic tilineuts, as a sedative in newcous cases, as a whole ome exhibitant in hypochondria, and as a general invigorant and restoratives. To the weak an d eroop. ing it imparts strength and vitality, bracing the relaxed nerves and rousing all the latent er excles of the system. For twenty years it has been, the standard tomic and correction of the western world.

MALTHOPTONIQUE.

N 23-eodawiw

We have just received another and full supply of BURTON'S ENGLISH EXTRA CT of MALT and HOPS, which has been so favorably prescribed by our best physicians as a tonic in general debility wakefulness, herrousness, &c.

MEADE & BAKER, Dispensing Pharmacists, 919 Main street.

\$140 REWARD.—We, the undersign to the authorities of Cumberland county, vi., the man who entered the house of James A. Grid in said county, on Sunday, 5th day of July, 187 and attempted an outrage upon the person of wife of said James A. Grige.

SAMURI F. COLEMAN, \$10; ROBERT PAGE S.
C. B. P./LMOBM. \$5; B. B. WOODSON. \$5; WILLIAM J.
MORE, \$5; H. K. ADAMS. \$5; JOHN A. BOO'SI
**S5; JOHN H. MCMAE. \$10; JOHN T. MILLS
**S5; JOHN H. MCMAE. \$10; MILLS
**S5; JOHN H. MCMAE. \$10; JOHN T. MILLS
**S5; JO

B. J. GRIGG. \$16; K. H. GRP.G. \$15, B. J. GRIGG. \$16; K. H. GRP.G. \$15, B. J. GRIGG. \$50; JOHN R. PA. MORE. B. D. GLOVER, \$5; making a total of \$140, which, added to the rews unforced by Ca. Ira Grange, makes \$165. The alternoof detectives is called to the above reward, Jy 25-38.

LEWISS WHITE LEAD, LINSED OF THE STREETS TO SPENTINE, WINDOW OLASS, SC. L. WARNER, Druggish, 10 Bixth and Broad sire, in